The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

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Associate Judges—ISAAC DEEB, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
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Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
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Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
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Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY

Illness Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, H. H. GROVE, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbian County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. R. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MES. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House,

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block,

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. H. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. QMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. QMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

DOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by D Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

D. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 903 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec1670.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. may 5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested. jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. WM. WESTHOFF,
AUGUSTUS MASON,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 18,'69-1y.

RARE CHANCE.
FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $275, cost $500. This superbe instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in perfect order and in every respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,
C. W. FOSTER,
may 26'71—tf Manch Chunk, Pa.

CURLING CREAM.
By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give to it a beautiful appearance. It also invigorates, beautifies and cleanses. It can be so applied to cause the hair to curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail for 50 cts. a package. Address
ABNER TOWNSLEY,
Middletown, Adams Co., Pa.
sept1'71-6m.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&c., &c.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Poetical.

A Woman's Answer to a Man's Question.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life—
And a woman's wonderful love!

Do you know you have asked for the priceless thing,
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out—
Man-like have you questioned me?
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You may require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirt be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as His Heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far greater thing:
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirts,
I look for a man and a king.

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the maker, God,
Shall look upon as He did on the first,
And say "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day—
Will you love me then, mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mong the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean as strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds Heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all these things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot be this—a laundress and cook
You can hire, and a little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life,
Are not won that way.

In a Boat.

Waves roll high, and waves roll low,
Rock us, rock us, rippling sea!
Round our roving vessel flow,
Foam as white as white may be!
Shine and sparkle,
Dance and darkle,
Rocking, rolling, restless sea!

Float and flutter, plunge and play,
Shift and simmer, snowy sail,
Frosted fine with feathered spray,
Bend and beckon beam and gale!
Shine and shiver,
Curve and quiver,
Slanting, snowy, silvery sail!

Fan and float us, friendly breeze!
Wave and waft our vessel o'er
Shining sands, and shimmering seas,
Trod of mortal ne'er before!
To some airy,
Fine and fairy,
Far off, faideless, island shore!

A Gem.

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong
That it can follow the night of song?

Long, Long afterward, in an oak,
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Miscellaneous.

The Royal Family of England.

IS QUEEN VICTORIA INSANE?—THE STORY OF GEORGE III. AND A PARALLEL.

"Simple, stubborn, affectionate, bigoted" George III.—grandfather to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria—has been sadly brought to mind again by the extraordinary statements attributed (whether falsely or not the cable telegraphers are not agreed) to Mr. Disraeli. Should the condition of the Queen be really what Mr. Disraeli is reported to have declared it is, the theory concerning congenital disorders, mental or physical, will find a signal illustration.

The Third George "worked according to his lights"—so Thackeray tells us in the masterly sketch in which a Farmer King is vividly pictured—"what virtue he knew he tried to practice; what knowledge he could master, he strove to acquire. He wished nothing but good, therefore every man who did not agree with him was a traitor and a scoundrel." Pure in his life, courageous and honest, the awful will of heaven made him "dull of comprehension, obstinate of will, and at many times deprived him of reason." Does the parallel hold good with the present Queen, who is just now the target of a new flight of arrows? Within the month the London *Spectator* and the other moderate journals of England have rebuked her for indolence, and now the telegraph brings non-authenticated reports of her insanity. Victoria is as pure in her life as her grandfather was; not, perhaps, so "sociable," chatty, unreserved as he, but still good wife, good mother, and conscientious as a woman, if useless as a ruler; but since the death of the Prince Consort she has rarely appeared in public, and has taken scarcely any other part in affairs than that of affixing the royal signature, and by sedulously abstaining from the duties incumbent upon the monarch, has made herself the subject of sharper animadversion than Englishmen have been wont to bestow upon their Kings and Queens. Her gloomy mood and her continued seclusion have unquestionably given some degree of color to the rumors which have been industriously circulated without authoritative contradiction.

It is interesting to recur to the history of George III. in order to trace the progress of his malady—and we again quote from Thackeray, who says:

"All history presents no sadder figure than that of the old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments, reviewing fancied troops, and holding ghostly courts."

And then the kindly satirist goes on:

"I have seen his picture as it was taken at this time, hanging in the apartments of his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse Hambourg—amid books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast, the star of his famous Order still idly shining on it. He was not only sightless—he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of this world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had, in one of which the Queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn and accompanying himself with a harpsichord. When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not, to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason again fled.

"What preacher need moralize on this story; what words save the simplest requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears. The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and republics, the inscrutable Dispenser of life, death, happiness, victory. 'O, brothers,' I said to those who heard me first in America—'O, brothers!' speaking the same dear mother tongue—O, comrades! enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this Royal corpse, and call a truce to battle! Now he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was cast lower than the poorest; dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne; buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely, our Lear hangs over her breathless lips and cries, "Cordelia, Cordelia, stay a little ?"

"Vex not his ghost—oh! let him pass—he hates him
That would upon the rack of his tough world
Stretch him out longer."

"Hush! Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave! Sound, trumpets, a mournful march. Fall, dark curtain, upon his pageant, his pride, his grief his awful tragedy."

We have already alluded to the extraordinary frankness of the utterances of the English press in regard to the Queen and her family. Readers of Emerson's writings will remember that in his book on "English Traits," published fifteen years ago, he exulted over the boldness of the *Times*, as illustrative of the courage of a people who "dared to print all they know, dared to know all the facts, and did not wish to be flattered by hiding the extent of the public disaster"—and it must be admitted, to the credit of the *Times*, that it, and not Mr. Disraeli, has been foremost in pointing attention to the public disasters made imminent by the bad humors of the present Royal family. Its criticisms of the Queen have been more temperate than its rebukes of the Prince of Wales—perhaps through a suspicion of the real state of the Royal mind, which is now so sharply outlined by the Disraeli rumors—but, should the dull and sottish young Prince come to the Regent, as the Fourth George was, he can expect little mercy, either from the powerful journal which once told him he was unfit to reign, or from the great people over whose destinies he will hold but a nominal control.

Clearly, however, the *Times* and the Disraeli story are in accord, and the outcome of this remarkable revelation will be awaited with peculiar interest. The English are impatient over the chance of the time—looking for something better, and uncertain where to find it.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Death of Nero.

Most of our readers are more or less familiar with the character of the Roman Emperor Nero, and with the persecutions the Christians suffered under his reign. A graphic description of the suffering to which the Christians were exposed by this merciless despot would but harrow the feelings of the reader. Demoniac ingenuity was employed in inflicting the most revolting and terrible torture. The victims were so disguised by being sewed up in the skins of wild beasts, or wrapped up in tarred sheets, to be set on fire as torches to illuminate the gardens of Nero, that they were deprived of all sympathy, and exposed only to the derision of the brutal mob. Tender Christian maidens passed thro' ordeals of exposure, suffering and death too dreadful for us in these modern days even to contemplate. The divine support which Christ promised his disciples in these predicted hours of persecution sustained them.

One night Nero, dressed in women's clothes, was in one of the palaces of Rome, surrounded by his boon companions, male and female, indulging in the most loathsome orgies, when a great uproar was heard in the streets. A messenger was sent to ascertain the cause. He returned with the appalling tidings that Galba, at the head of an avenging army, was marching rapidly upon Rome; that insurrection had broken out in the streets, and that a countless mob, breathing threatening and slaughter, were surging toward the palace.

The wretched tyrant, as cowardly as he was infamous, was struck with dismay. He sprang from the table so suddenly as to overturn it, dashing the most costly vases in fragments on the floor. Beating his forehead like a madman, he cried "I am ruined! I am ruined!" and called for a cup of poison. Suicide was the common resort in those days, of the cowardly in the hours of wretchedness. Nero took the poisoned cup, but dare not drink it. He called for a dagger, examined its polished point, but had not sufficient nerve to press that to his heart. He then rushed from the palace, in his woman's garb, and with his long hair fluttering in the wind. Thus disguised, he almost flew through the dark and narrow streets, intending to plunge into the Tiber. When he reached the bank and gazed upon its gloomy waves, again his courage failed.

Several of his companions had accompanied him. One of them suggested that he should flee to a country seat, about three miles from Rome, and there conceal himself. Insane with terror, bareheaded, in his shameful garb, he covered his face with his handkerchief, leaped upon a horse, and succeeded, through the thousand perils, in gaining his retreat. Just before he reached the villa, some alarm so frightened him that he leaped from his horse, and plunged into a thicket by the roadside. Through briers and thorns, with torn clothes and lacerated flesh, he reached the insecure asylum he sought.

In the meantime, the Roman Senate had hurriedly assembled. Emboldened by the insurrection, and by the approach of Galba, they passed a decree declaring Nero to be the enemy of his country, and dooming him to death, *more majorum*—that is, according to ancient custom. Some one of Nero's companions brought him the tidings in his hiding-place. Pallid and trembling, he inquired, "And what is death *more majorum?*" The appalling reply was: "It is to be stripped naked, to have the head fastened in a pillory, and be scourged to death!"

The monster who had amused himself in witnessing the torture of others, recoiled with horror from the dreadful affliction. Seizing a dagger, he again endeavored to nerve himself to plunge it into his heart. A prick from the sharp point was all he could summon resolution to inflict. He threw the dagger aside and groaned in terror. He then strove to talk himself into courage.

"Ought Nero," said he, "to be afraid? Shall the Emperor be a coward? No! Let me die courageously!"

Again he grasped the dagger, anxiously examined its keen edge, and again he threw it aside with a groan of despair.

Just then the clatter of horsemen was heard, and a party of dragoons was seen approaching. His retreat was discovered, and in a few moments Nero would be helpless in the hands of his enemies. Then there would be no possible escape from the ignominious and agonizing death. In the delirium of despair he ordered a freedman to hold a sharp sword so that he might throw himself violently against it. He thus succeeded in severing the jugular vein, and his life blood spouted forth. As he sank upon the ground the soldiers came up. He looked at them with a malignant scowl, and saying, "You're too late!" died.

Thus perished this monster of depravity. It is said that this event took place on the 19th of June, A. D., 68. Many Christians at the time supposed Nero to be the Anti-Christ. The wretch had reigned thirteen years, and died in the thirty-second year of his age. In view of his career, the only solution upon which the mind can repose is found in the declaration of Scripture: "After death comes the judgment."

These events occurred eighteen hundred years ago. During the long and weary centuries which have since elapsed, what a spectacle has this world almost constantly presented to the eye of God. The billows of war have with scarcely any intermission surged over the nations, consigning countless millions to bloody graves. Pestilence and famine have ever followed in the train of armies, creating an amount of misery which no human arithmetic can guage. Slavery, intemperance, domestic discord, ungovernable passions, the tyranny of kings, the oppression of the rich and powerful, and the countless forms in which man has trampled upon his feebler brother man, have made this world indeed a vale of tears. The student of history is appalled in view of the woes which, during century after century, man has visited upon his fellow-man.

Shepherds and Their Flocks.

A mischief-breeding mistake is made when pastors and people fail to establish and maintain between each other a business relation just as independent of the spiritual as it is possible to make it. The physician may be, and in multitudes of instances is, the dearest family friend; but he lives by his profession, and his services have a recognized money value which he expects to receive without a question. He would prefer, perhaps, to render his services without reward, especially to those whom he loves; but he has mouths to feed and provision to make for rainy days, and for the days of helplessness that come at last to all. So, though love and sympathy, and self denial for love and sympathy's sake may have actuated him in all his daily round of duty, he goes home at night, takes down his blotter, and enters his charges as formally as if he had been selling farm produce or tin-ware.

There is a feeling in many parishes that it is a gift by whatsoever any pastor may be profited by them,—that a pastor earns nothing, and that in all things he is the beneficiary of the parish. To make his matter a thousand times worse, there are pastors not a few who take the position to which the parishes assign them, and assist in perpetuating the mistake. They are men whose hands are always open to receive whatever comes; who delight in donation parties, and who grasp right and left, with unsatiable greed, at gifts. They become so mean spirited that they do not like to pay for anything, and do not really think it right that they should be called upon to pay for anything. They are sponges upon their people and the community. Wherever they happen to be, they "lie down" on the brethren. There is nothing of value that they are not glad to receive, and there is nobody that they are not glad to be indebted to for favors. Sometimes they are extravagant, and have a graceless way of getting into debt, out of which they are helped yearly, and out of which they expect to be helped yearly. The abject meanness into which a pastor can sink, and the corresponding and consequent powerlessness into which he can descend, find too frequent illustration among the American ministry. It is shocking and sickening that there are some men who seem forced by their parishes to live in this way, and it is still more disgusting to find men who seem tolerably comfortable and contented while living in this way. If a man is fit to preach, he is worth wages. If he is worth wages, they should be paid with all the business regularity that is demanded and enforced in business life. There is no man in the community who works harder for the money he receives than the faithful minister. There is no man—in whose work the community is interested—to whom regular wages, that shall not cost him a thought, are so important. Of what possible use in a pulpit can any man be whose weeks are frittered away in mean cares and dirty economies? Every month, or every quarter-day, every pastor should be sure that there will be placed in his hands, as his just wages, money enough to pay all his expenses. Then, without a sense of special obligation to anybody he can preach the truth with freedom, and prepare for his public ministrations without distraction. Nothing more cruel to a pastor, or more disastrous to his work, can be done than to force upon him a feeling of dependence upon the charities of his flock. The office of such a man does not rise in dignity above that of a court-fool. He is the creature of the popular whim, and a preacher without influence to those who do not respect him or his office sufficiently to pay him the wages due to a man who devotes his life to them. Manliness cannot live in such a man, except it be in torture—a torture endured simply because there are others who depend upon the charities doled out to him.

Good, manly pastors and preachers do not want gifts: they want wages. It is not a kindness to eke out insufficient salaries by donation parties and by benefactions from the richer members of a flock. It is not a merit, as they seem to regard it, for parishes or individuals to do this. It is an acknowledgment of indebtness which they are too mean to pay in a business way. The pastor needs it and they owe it, but they take to themselves the credit of benefactors, and place him in an awkward and a false position. The influence of this state of things upon the world that lies outside of the sphere of Christian belief and activity is bad beyond calculation. We have had enough of the patronage of Christianity by a half-scoffing, half-tolerating world. If Christians do not sufficiently recognize the legitimacy of the pastor's calling to render him fully his just wages, and to assist him to maintain his independence before the world, they must not blame the world for looking upon him with a contempt that forbids approach and precludes influence. The world will be quite ready to take the pastor at the valuation of his friends, and the religion he teaches at the price its professors are willing to pay, in a business way, for its ministry.—*Dr. F. G. Holland, in Scribner's for October.*

An Island on Fire.

The sources of volcanic eruptions in Hawaii are two. First, the crater of Ki-lau-e-a, situated upon the eastern slope of this mountain, and about midway between its summit and the sea. It is a vast pit, nine miles in circumference, sunk in the flank of the mountain, and varying in depth, in different years, from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet, according as the sea of molten lava beneath its floor will be slowly raised by the accumulating lavas below; and when their lateral pressure becomes at last too great to be resisted, the molten torrent, rending its way with irresistable force through rock and earth, and shaking the whole island with the throes of its progress, finally breaks to the surface, five, ten, or twenty miles from the crater. The river of fire leaps from the ground, a mighty fountain that sometimes plays a thousand feet high, with a jet that is several hundred feet in diameter, and pours down the flank of the mountain toward the sea. This it often reaches, enlarging the area of the island by pushing out new capes and promontories of lava into the water. The lava thus ejected may remain, in many places, warm and smoking for months after the eruption has ceased; yet I have seen spots where the natives, pulverizing the cooled lava, and mixing with it a few dead leaves before planting in it, had obtained good crops of sweet potatoes from what a year before was a torrent of liquid fire. Nature thus renews the soil,—furnishing a bran new article at each eruption, white-hot from her chemical laboratories in the center of the earth.

With each eruption "the bottom is knocked out," so to speak, of the great crater of Ki-lau-e-a. The flood of molten lava upon which it rests is rapidly drained away, and the vast floor of indurated lavas, an area of six square miles at the bottom of the pit, goes crashing still farther downward, three, four, five hundred feet to the central fires; as when the water,—to compare great things with small, is let off from a frozen mill-pond, and the ice settles down upon the bottom. The mountain wall is probably not entirely solid and compact, as the lavas are extremely fluid, and in running off honeycomb its structure, leaving numerous caverns behind them, through which subsequent eruptions force their way. Yet the pressure required for the lava to rend the mountain wall is estimated at not less than five hundred pounds to the square inch, or a million pounds for a stream two feet deep and seven feet broad. When the breadth of the lava stream is measured by miles instead of feet, force enough is exerted to shake the island to its foundations.

The grand eruptions of Ki-lau-e-a occur, with some approach to regularity, at intervals of about eight years. But the volcano does not, like Vesuvius, Etna, or Stromboli, confine its activity to special occasions. The fire rages continually in the southern end of the great crater, where a lake of melted lava tosses its red surges and pours forth its sulphurous vapors without ceasing. This lake, the "Hele Maumau," or "House of Everlasting Fire" of the heathen mythology, may be safely approached by the traveler at almost any time.

The appearance of this lake varies greatly, however, at different times. Sometimes the lava is so far sunken below its banks that the traveler cannot reach it, and comes away quite disappointed with what he has seen. Again, in times of great activity, the fiery sea may overflow upon the bottom of the crater, or force itself up through numerous cracks and chasms in the floor of indulated lavas. I was once in the bottom of Ki-lau-e-a when the lava, boiling up from below, overflowed its banks in a manner so uniform and measured as to congeal around the edges of the great lake, and build for itself a barrier around the fearful caldron of fire. The lava thus walled in, gradually rose many feet above the level where I and others stood, at first quite unconscious of the terrific process that was going on so near us. The fiery waves, lapping over the margin, congealed where they fell, and thus builded up, little by little, their inclosing wall. The surface of the sea of fire was elevated about thirty feet above the level of the bottom of the crater; it was a boiling mass of fluid lavas, half a mile in diameter, that surged and thundered and sent down a threatening roar. Splashes of liquid fire, hurled over the margin of its confining barrier, fell among our company. Warned by this danger, we withdrew to a short distance, and awaited the breaking forth of the imprisoned fire. We had hardly gained our new point of observation before the lava wall gave way in two places with a thundering crash and roar, and from each of the rents thus made a torrent of liquid fire poured over a cliff fifty feet high, into a rough channel of a former flow. Roaring, glowing, smoking, and wreathed in bluish flames, it ground along the lava channel with a peculiar dull thunder, that was caused by the ponderous weight of the molten mass. It lapped up huge rocks and bore them away upon its surface; I could see them oscillate sluggishly upon the red river, and finally melt and sink into it like so much wax. The power and splendor of this sudden display, the fierce sweep of the mighty torrent, the strange process that had heaped up the flood of lava to disgorge it with such resistless power, all made a spectacle never to be forgotten by any of the party who witnessed it.—*Dr. T. M. Coan, in Scribner's for October.*

The Gas Wells of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Neal Dow communicates to the Boston *Congregationalist* the following account of natural gas wells:

"In many parts of the Keystone State wells, bored for the purpose, yield an abundant flow of illuminating gas—identical in character with that manufactured in our cities from bituminous coal. These wells are from two hundred to seven hundred or eight hundred feet deep, and from three inches to five or six inches in diameter. They are 'bored' through the various strata of earth and stone, and are lined, like oil wells, with wrought-iron pipes made for the purpose. In many places these wells are of great value, affording sufficient fuel for driving the machinery of large manufacturing establishments. In some places the supply of gas is sufficient to repay the entire cost of the well and fixtures in a single year or less.

"At Erie, I saw several of these gas wells employed in this way. Directly on the shore of the lake are located the works for the supply of the city with water. The water is forced into a stand pipe, two hundred and thirty feet high, by which it is distributed with sufficient pressure over the entire city. Two enormous engines do this work, being driven by steam generated by gas flowing from a well sunk upon the premises. We were permitted to look into the furnaces, which were all aglow with a brilliant flame, issuing from a series of small pipes connected with the gas well. There was no dust nor smoke, and no fireman was required. The only attention necessary was to turn on or off a little gas according to the indications of the steam gauge. The works were to be enlarged, and another well was in progress to furnish gas for the additional boilers.

"These gas wells are found also in operation for domestic purposes; I saw it employed in a gentleman's house. In the library was an open fireplace, and a wood fire—or what seemed to be such—for the terra cotta upon the andirons was an admirable imitation of hickory wood. A low fire was burning, for the morning was not cold; the lady of the house turned a small taper near the fire place and the flame instantly increased in volume, and continued to increase as the gas was turned on until the fireplace was full of flame, issuing from terra cotta, and we had what seemed to be a roaring hickory wood fire.

This gas was then wholly turned off, and the fire gradually diminished and finally expired. The lady then with a match lighted a piece of paper and threw it upon the wood, turning on the gas at the same moment, and we had instantly the low fire which we found at the beginning. In every room in the house, except the kitchen, was a similar apparatus, and fires could at any moment be lighted with as much facility as the chandeliers in the same apartments, supplied with gas from the same well.

"In the kitchen was a large and complete range, sufficient for a family of thirty persons. When we entered, a low fire was burning, and sundry vessels were simmering over the flame. The cook turned the tap, and instantly the range was filled with fire sufficient for all culinary operations up to the full capacity of the apparatus. Nothing is employed in that house for heating and illuminating except this gas.

"The well is in the back yard, sufficiently removed from the mansion, and is covered by a small house. The bore is five hundred and twenty feet deep, lined with iron pipe, and furnished with a safety valve, like that of a steam boiler, and the gas is brought into the house and conducted over it, in the same mode employed in the case of ordinary

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, November 3, 1871.

Freedom of Speech, &c.

The vagabond lecturer who regaled our people at the Fair with libelous harangues, was mobbed at Scranton a few days since, and it is stated suffered some personal injury. While assault is not justifiable under any circumstances, its occurrence can scarcely be regarded as surprising when in a public speech a lecturer denounces the members of a prominent Christian Church as "thieves, murderers and cut-throats." Those who indulge in violence, whether of speech or action, may naturally expect to be met by violence.

But upon this event we have sundry disquisitions upon "free speech," and the subject is treated as though every man had a right to say what he pleased in public. Such sentences as that "to speak his thoughts is every freeman's right," &c., are liberally quoted, and if all is to be believed that is said there is and should be no restraint upon the "unruly member." Now all *such* talk about "free speech" is simply nonsense. In this country there is said to be perfect freedom of action, too. So there is—within just and wholesome bounds—yet if one man steals another's property, or fires his house, or destroys his crops, or bungs his eye, he may find his freedom of action suddenly restrained. So if he libels or slanders his neighbors, or does not keep his "free speech" within the bounds of decency, he may find quite suddenly that there is a limit to the freeman expressing his thoughts too! He may philosophize to his heart's content, he may argufy until he is blue, he may relate history and quote scripture, he may indulge in sarcasm, in ridicule, in wit and in mirth, he may gab till doomsday, but he dare not disturb the public peace or do violence to anybody's private rights any more by speech than by other action. In short, the laws of decency and of public and private rights are to be observed and respected in speech-making as well as in any other action, and the violation of these by tongue or pen are as open to punishment, reprehension and restraint as if committed in any other way. All men are free to conduct themselves with propriety and behave themselves generally, and freedom that is not thus restrained is no freedom at all.

If the fellow in question were everywhere treated with the contempt he met with here, he would not succeed in making trouble.

The One Thing Needful.

We repeat what we have often said before, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will never win a permanent victory until they learn, and practice upon the knowledge, the necessity of having a well patronized and more widely circulated press. As long as Democratic communities continue to give a better support to the opposition press than to their party organs, and Republican journals are allowed to circulate in the proportion of ten to one Democratic, the current of public sentiment will always be in favor of that organization. Among the many attempts to explain away the disasters to the Democratic cause, this, the most vital reason of all, is strangely overlooked. When Democrats once wake up to the importance of placing their papers on as healthy a basis as those of the enemy, and of giving them as wide a circulation, they may expect to become the predominant power, and not before. Let those who think this is a matter of little importance, step into any news stand, and ascertain for themselves the proportion of journals that are sold representing the principles of the two parties. After the inquiry, instead of being surprised at Republican victories, they will be more likely to wonder that the Democracy are even able to keep up their organization.—*Ex.*

RADICALISM ILLUSTRATED.—Little Rhode Island is intensely Radical, as everybody knows. She has just voted on three proposed amendments to her Constitution. First, to remove the real-estate qualification from foreign-born citizens; second, to abolish the registry act; and, third, to prohibit the appropriation of money to sectarian schools. All three were defeated, the first and second by large majorities. The vote on the first was 3,114 votes in favor of, to 6,366 against it. On the second proposition it stood 3,614 for, and 5,883 against.

According to the Radical way of thinking, a German or an Irishman in Rhode Island is not good enough to vote unless he is a land-holder, while in the South they allow negroes to vote without any qualification whatever—not even the pre-payment of taxes, or the ability to read and write.

ALTHOUGH the Radicals have carried most of the States, this fall, in which elections have taken place, still they are not in a happy, satisfied condition. In Iowa the result is seen in the loss of several Radical seats in the Legislature, and the probable election of an opponent of Harlan and his friends to the United States Senate. In Ohio, where the whole Cabinet was dispatched to stump in the administration interest, there is also an unpleasantness over the Senatorial succession—Delano wanting the place, Sherman expecting it, and Garfield and Schenck worrying them. The vultures are fighting over the carcass.

THE Pension Office on the 26th ult., received advices of the conviction of N. R. Kemp, of Luzerne county, Pa., before the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, of robbing the mail and forging the vouchers and pension check of a pensioner named Mary Shafer. Kemp was postmaster at Round Top, Luzerne county, and abstracted the letter from the mail in his office, and subsequently added to the offence of his crime of forging the papers. He was sentenced by the court to fourteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE year 1871 will be memorable in history as the year of disasters. There have been more collisions of steamers and railroad trains—more breaking through of bridges—more explosions of nitro-glycerine, petroleum and gun-[illegible]der, steam-boilers, fires, &c.,—more [illegible]ning, more murders, and above [illegible]more deaths by lightning than we [illegible]ever known to be crowded in the [illegible]e short year.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, having by his proclamation, set apart Thursday, the thirtieth of November, 1871, as a day of National Thanksgiving.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby cordially commend to the people thereof the observance of the same as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for our State, National and individual blessings, and of prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor.

As entirely as may be possible let business pursuits be suspended. Let us spend the day in religious worship, and in such sacred communings and festivities of the home circle, and so secure its pleasures and perform its duties as to make our hearts more deeply sensible of our obligations to God and our fellow men. "Who so offereth praise glorifieth me." "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will He pay him again,"

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-sixth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:

F. JORDON, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Robert Anderson.

Americans generally will be glad to notice that the War Department has furnished a refutation of the story that Brigadier General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, is in distress and poverty in Geneva, Switzerland, to which place, it is said, he was compelled to retire on account of the cheapness of living, his income not being sufficient to maintain him in this country. The correspondent who told that story—a narrative, by the way, which has been generally published throughout the United States—allowed his sympathies to mislead his judgment and to carry him off without proper investigation. The War Department declares that Gen Anderson receives $4,125 per annum, which would be quite enough to support him in the United States, even in the great cities, in a respectable manner, and which could be made much more available in the rural sections, being a much larger income than hundreds of thousands of his countrymen enjoy who get along comfortably, and have good food and plenty of clothing, and are able to pay their debts. The effort, in this case, to show that our country is mean, has not been successful.—*Ex.*

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type Gen. ANDERSON's death is announced. He has been an invalid ever since the surrender of Sumpter, and perhaps before.

Our Party.

Though unsuccessful in the State, staunch Democrats are not dismayed. We glory in our party principles which have ever been productive of good to the American people. The strongest testimony in support of the great strength of the Democracy is that for ten years it has bravely stood defeat and still remains powerful in principle and numbers. The Democratic party can boast of possessing the respect of the public. The reason of this is that its followers are men of principle and true Democratic doctrines are the most salutary and effective of good to the masses. When the Democratic party was dispossessed from power and rule, it is well known the unprincipled and corrupt deserted it and entered the ranks of the enemy. This alone has won friends and adherents to our noble institution and will secure to us more in time to come. But it is principle that makes our party blessed and it will be principle that will make us victorious. This state of anarchy and despotism with which we are at present cursed is short lived. WORK and wait is our counsel, and depend upon it the death-knell of Radical rule will soon announce the salvation of the nation.—*Pottsville Standard*

BERLIN.—The "National Zeitung," in commenting upon the growth of Berlin, says, that excepting the cities of North America, no other metropolis of Europe has progressed in anything like the same proportion as the chief city of Prussia. In 1790 Paris held a population of 800,000 inhabitants, while Berlin at the same period had about 120,000, having increased from 20,000 souls in the century which elapsed since 1690. From 1817 till 1831 the population of Berlin rose only from 188,000 to 230,000, but in the next twenty years it amounted to 330,000. Had the population continued to augment in the same ratio from 1851 to 1871, Berlin would now contain 630,000 persons, but it was shown by the census of 1864 that at that date the population had risen to 632,000 and in 1867, although a war had intervened, it was found to be 702,000. The "National Zeitung" argues that the immense influx of people and the natural increase of the population will, in all probability, amount to 800,000 inhabitants for Berlin when the census returns of 1871 are added up. It is also contended that Berlin will exhibit a still more extraordinary increase during the next ten years, after it has become the capital of the new German Empire.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* points out the singular discrepancy that while the Democratic party in Philadelphia this year polls 50,511 votes to 46,802 for Packer, it is still beaten in that city by a majority of 11,680. In other words, "On a vote for Governor there were 98,000 votes polled, and upon a vote for Auditor General the total count is 112,500,"—a ratio which is out of all proportion to the rest of the State. These figures have a dubious appearance, and lead to the belief that huge frauds were perpetrated in some of the precincts.

ANOTHER embezzlement has been discovered at Washington, this time in the Freedman's Bureau, the immaculate institution managed by General Howard. The amount is about half a million, and the guilty party is one General Ballack, who went to Washington a few years ago poor, but is now rich. This discovery may lead to the unearthing of all the rascalities of the Bureau.

EX-Congressman W. B. STOKES, a shining Tennessee Radical, has been arrested for defrauding the Government in bounty claims. He had assistants in the Department at Washington.

For the Columbian.

Saving Fund and Building Associations.

Application was made to the Court to incorporate a Saving Fund Association at Benton, to be ready to go into operation next January, provided a sufficient number of shares of stock shall be taken.

The object of such Associations has been said to be one of the most important temporal subjects that the mind of man ever conceived. In England, they are divided into two distinct classes: the one *terminating*, the other *permanent*. A terminating society is one which it is intended to close at the end of a certain period, when all the shares of the members have realized their full amount. In a permanent society, it is merely the membership of a shareholder that terminates at the end of a fixed number of years, when he receives the full value of his shares, the society itself continuing forever. Whichever system be adopted, the object of a Saving Fund Society is still the same, namely, to enable individuals to associate together and unite their subscriptions from time to time in one common fund, for the simple purpose of placing a portion of their incomes in an advantageous investment; others with a view of borrowing money, by which they may purchase houses or other similar property.

The working of terminating Associations is a subject of daily inquiry, especially with those who have never owned stock in them. They terminate when the value of the respective shares gets to be worth two hundred dollars; or, what amounts to the same thing, when the last share is bought out. The length of time required for them to run out depends, *mainly*, upon the amount of premium that the money brings. At eighty dollars premium they will end in six years and ten and a half months, at which time all the shares will be paid off in the following annual proportions. Suppose an Association has one thousand shares; it will pay as follows, viz:—

First year	113 shares.
Second year	117 "
Third year	128 "
Fourth year	141 "
Fifth year	157 "
Sixth year	173 "
Ten and one-half months	160 "
	1000

The Association that was started last in Bloomsburg, has a little over fifteen hundred shares, and at eighty premium, it should supply one hundred and seventy shares the first year. It has supplied one hundred and eighty-three shares the first ten months; but it has been helped by advance payments.

If a man should buy out a share the first month, and the Association should end in seven years, the money would cost him one dollar per month for his stock, and one dollar per month interest, for eighty-four months, making one hundred and sixty-eight dollars. If he should buy at eighty premium, he would get one hundred and twenty dollars. If he should borrow one hundred and twenty dollars of a capitalist, at six per cent. for seven years, it would cost him one hundred and seventy dollars and forty cents to pay principal and interest, which is two dollars and forty cents more than he would pay the Association. If he should pay the interest annually to the capitalist, the difference would be greater.

The choice between borrowing from the Association, or of a capitalist, assuming that a capitalist could be found who would lend for six per cent. and wait for all the interest until the end, (which is rarely the case) depends upon circumstances. If the borrower have money standing out that will come in a gale at the maturity of his debt, it might be more advantageous to borrow of a capitalist, because he would have the use of all the money for the whole length of time; whereas, when he borrows from the Association, he pays back in regular monthly instalments. On the other hand, if he depend upon the result of his labor and economy, the Association is the better place to borrow from. For if he borrow of a capitalist, he is losing interest on the money that lies on hand idle, until he can accumulate a sufficient quantity to make a payment, and he runs the risk, also, of spending it, or of losing it by lending, and various other accidents; circumstances which render it exceedingly difficult and expensive for a man who is not wealthy, to get money enough together, at one time, to pay a large debt.

Suppose the Association should start at Benton, say on the third Tuesday of January next. The stock would cost two dollars per share, to be paid to the Treasurer on that day, (or before) and one dollar a month per share thereafter, until the respective shares get to be worth two hundred dollars, at which time the Association will be at an end.

In Associations of this kind, the monthly dues are paid in at the regular monthly meetings, say by eight o'clock in the evening. The money is then sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. None but shareholders can buy, and a shareholder can buy two hundred dollars for each share he owns. The amount of money he gets depends on the amount of premium he pays. After a shareholder has bought out his stock, he has to pay two dollars a month per share, instead of one, until the last share is bought out, and then his shares being worth two hundred dollars, pay his debt. This explains the mystery why a person can borrow money in these Associations, at a high premium, and still save money. The profit on his stock more than pays his premium. When no bid is made for the money, the members are bound to take it at the lowest premium fixed by the by-laws, beginning with the member who shall hold the largest number of shares not bought out. The lowest premium is generally forty the first year, and four dollars less each successive year. Shareholders who neglect to pay their monthly dues, are fined ten cents to the dollar for each month in arrears, and members who pay in advance are entitled to interest.

The expense of working these Associations is merely nominal. It consists in buying the books, and, ordinarily, about twenty cents a year on a share, for the Secretary's salary. Any shareholder can withdraw at any time, if he so desires, by giving one month's notice, and can have all of his money back, together with six per cent. interest. The great object to be accomplished by them, is to make the shares of stock worth two hundred dollars in the shortest possible time. In view of this end, the securities taken for loans should be unquestionable; and the higher the premiums for loans, and the more advance payments, the shorter time will the shareholders have to pay in. The loans are secured on real estate, either by judgments or by mortgages. It is the practice with some Associations to have the Secretary ascertain whether the borrower has a deed, and if so, let him bring certificates of the mortgages and judgments against him, if any, from the Recorder and Prothonotary of the proper county. Such botchery has resulted in many heavy losses to the Associations. A person may have a deed, or forty of them, and yet have no title. It is often necessary to trace the title, and also the possession, back through successive transfers, for twenty-one, or thirty years, and sometimes even back to the Commonwealth. Again, a person may have a good title, without a judgment or mortgage against him, and yet his land be covered with liens to the extent of its value. To illustrate this, the following few instances are selected:

The question whether a judgment against a prior owner is a lien against the land of a purchaser, although it has not been revived as against the purchaser, often depends upon whether the purchaser has taken actual possession of the land by occupancy, or not. Again: it often depends upon whether the purchaser has placed his deed on record or not, and at what time. If purchasers be not served with the *scire facias* to revive, judgments are not revived as against their lands. But the five years' limitation only runs in their favor, from the time of putting their deeds on record; and the search must be continued against the prior owner until the time of such recording, and sometimes for five years thereafter. Act of 16th April, 1849.

An executor may sell the real estate of a decedent under the power contained in the will to sell and make deeds, this not being a judicial sale, does not divest the liens of judgments and mortgages entered in the lifetime of the testator. 4 C. 47.

If any judicial sale be made subject to one lien, all others prior are undischarged, and must be searched for as remotely as circumstances may make necessary. 7 W. 316; 13 St. R. 113.

There may be many liens against the present or prior owners of the title other than judgments or mortgages. There may be ejectment suits, debts and judgments against decedents, taxes, municipal claims and mechanic's liens, and if the title has undergone a devise or partition there may be charges of legacies, omelty in partition, recognizances, &c.

PREMIUMS AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

All Associations are composed of two classes of members, one who take shares as depositors, without the intention of borrowing, using it as a savings institution; they furnish the capital "to keep the mill going." The other class are the borrowers, who may be considered "the working bees of the hive," for without them, capital would be of little avail. If the former predominate, it is not profitable, as there would not be the proper competition for the money. Should the latter prevail, there will be a healthy demand for the funds, which, commanding good premiums, makes it profitable for all. The two, therefore, properly proportioned, working in harmony, form a strong phalanx for good.

Among the good influences exerted by these Associations on the community, is the encouragement they give to industry, economy, and temperate habits. Those who advance to the Secretary's desk, from month to month, and year after year, paying down their regular instalments of dues, have other ends in view than the mere gratification of a passing appetite. They learn in this way to realize that time is money, and that in the saving of both comes independence. Some have to labor to meet their dues, who otherwise were idle and thriftless, and it is good for them that they should. For what is labor but another name for activity, which again is almost one thing with life itself? And the state of civilization can fairly be said to be reached for only those who can stand securely on the result of past labor, and from this position labor on, spiritedly and energetically, but self-possessed and untortured by anxiety for coming years.

E. H. LITTLE.

A BRITISH REPUBLIC.—A letter from George Potter has recently been published in the London *Times*, in which the merits of a monarchy and a republic are compared. Such a document, published in England, in the early part of this century, would have caused the imprisonment and probable conviction of treason of the writer, and of the proprietors of the *Times*. Mr. Potter advocates a republic as theoretically the best government for Great Britain, but admits that the monarchy, as established under Queen Victoria, is perfectly satisfactory to most intelligent Englishmen. He speaks kindly of the Queen, for which act of courtesy he is severely censured by other members of the Republican party of England. Mr. Potter, however, is not sure that the successors of Queen Victoria will be fit to reign. He thinks that the monarchy might survive if the House of Lords were made elective, many of the present hereditary members being, in his opinion, entirely disqualified as legislators from their evil courses of life. The Church, he also argues, must be disestablished, the ballot adopted, and electoral districts of equal population created for the selection of members of the House of Commons. These are Mr. Potter's views, but Great Britain, at the present time, approaches very nearly the condition of a republic. The Queen reigns, but does not govern, and the Prime Minister, whether Liberal or Conservative, rules by virtue of his majority in the House of Commons, and can pass measures over a hostile vote in the House of Lords, either by the exercise of executive powers or by the threat to create Peers. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the British army, by Mr. Gladstone, are sufficient proof that in England the real authority and power are entrusted to the Premier.

DISPATCHES have been published in Gotha, announcing the discovery of an "Open Polar Sea, free from ice, and swarming with whales," by the German North Pole Expedition. Should this intelligence prove true, the long mooted question will be solved, and the course of science, and the interests of the world at large receive a decidedly favorable impulse.

ONE of the surest signs of the wonderful rapidity with which Chicago is recuperating after her recent great calamity, is the advertisements of base-ball clubs, for games to come off, etc., which now again crowd her journals almost daily.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1871.

COUNTIES.	GOV., 1869.		AUDITOR GENERAL		SUR. GENERAL		CONVENTION	
	Packer, Dem.	Geary, Rad.	M'Candless, Dem.	Stanton, Rad.	Spangler, Temp.	Cooper, Dem.	Beath, Rad.	Wheeler, Temp.	For.	Against.
Adams	3009	2622	3035	2491	18	3034	2493	17	3525	1925
Allegheny	12301	17858	11137	14896	54	8500	17619	54	22544	359
Armstrong	3079	3439	3141	3515		3135	3517		6033	39
Beaver	2402	3096	2523	2991	137	2521	3006	138	4324	53
Bedford	2832	2487	2832	2819	26	2832	2826	26	5016	554
Berks	13531	6971	11137	5306		11124	5361		5269	10905
Blair	2773	3484	2803	3382	303	2832	3382	304	6214	16
Bradford	3086	6633	3067	5737	56	3069	5750	51	8397	832
Bucks	7061	6505	6943	6902	15	6939	6916		11181	2135
Butler	2994	3250	2845	3062		2887	3088		2931	1064
Cambria	3187	2589	3029	2594	60	3007	2263	68	4664	196
Cameron	423	474	439	389	38	398	399	38	536	
Carbon	2025	1916	2166	1935	7	2168	1928	7	3815	105
Centre	3464	3102	3470	2978	9	3470	2975	9	6153	233
Chester	6146	8230	4053	7808	153	4011	7837	130	9172	2030
Clarion	2831	1785	2511	1443	6	2512	1442	5	3168	215
Clearfield	3015	1799	2744	1441		2739	1445		2587	1012
Clinton	2099	1830	2139	1616	10	2139	1617		2891	398
Columbia	3714	4845	3382	5066	63	3230	5107	66	8375	38
Crawford	4865	6107	4213	5472	57	4223	5467	21	9258	18
Cumberland	4408	3514	4069	3901	24	4373	4008	24	5701	2465
Dauphin	4328	5660	4131	5353	308	4056	5480	282	7043	709
Delaware	2295	3532	2139	2737	53	2126	3750	47	5787	29
Elk	968	475	967	568	1	967	568	1	454	
Erie	4338	6198	3960	4284	62	3861	4380	62	6284	276
Fayette	4229	3340	3864	3021	97	3858	3023	33	2183	2954
Franklin	4066	3698	4011	4106	99	4012	4106	99	6588	1574
Fulton	1066	680	1114	777	1	1111	782	1	1789	62
Forest	293	365	318	254		317	254		299	1
Greene	2992	1532	2854	1576	16	2851	1575	16	1433	2725
Huntingdon	2368	2825	2380	1346	182	2392	3145	131	5463	5
Indiana	2070	4003	2164	3548		2154	4038		5879	13
Jefferson	2939	1967	1785	1896	3	1786	1867	2	2991	925
Juniata	1642	1251	1647	1291	36	1650	1291	32	2591	345
Lancaster	8316	13804	6545	10740	353	6937	10767	339	16862	116
Lawrence	1492	3217	1288	2432	40	1496	2214	35	3325	378
Lebanon	2936	4027	2786	3666	38	2586	3987	38	4010	1696
Lehigh	6133	4553	5845	4420		5627	4455		5836	1020
Luzerne	9696	8690	10551	9106		10623	9162		7283	739
Lycoming	4587	4053	4466	3886		4393	3999	7	8211	9
M'Kean	696	880	751	963	8	748	906	8	1629	11
Mercer	3785	4520	3825	4041	122	3197	4033	147	5419	1680
Mifflin	1702	1640	1796	1716	62	1796	1715	62	2766	703
Monroe	2092	650	2593	735	4	2580	740		1645	1528
Montgomery	8447	7363	7315	6551	150	7324	6557	128	7000	6827
Montour	1555	1066	1366	1026		1366	1065		951	67
Northampton	7149	4023	6702	3248		6666	5252		5491	3784
Northumb'l'd	4060	3497	3706	4004	28	3697	4016	28	5596	196
Perry	2408	2439	2497	2478		2495	2482		3697	593
Philadelphia	46802	51202	50511	62005		50366	62046		16781	523
Pike	1054	315	1013	249	1	1015	249	1	549	431
Potter	708	1334	788	1350		787	1346		1259	29
Schuylkill	8901	7902	8499	6993	217	8480	6982	162	7282	2690
Snyder	1315	1719	1391	1755	6	1377	1749	6	1863	1213
Somerset	1700	8940	1877	3065	81	1876	3065	77	4809	14
Sullivan	759	406	706	407	3	706	406	3	958	16
Susquehanna	2982	4064	2457	3555	23	2458	3564	21	4431	489
Tioga	1825	4535	1741	3612	27	1741	3615	27	419	3
Union	1207	0788	1332	2013	12	1329	2011	12	1896	346
Venango	3241	3507	3154	3722	37	3156	3724	35	6059	597
Warren	1679	2430	1627	2128	13	1622	2188	13	4540	36
Washington	4632	4476	4888	4854	36	4891	4857	28	6248	2786
Wayne	2715	2275	2396	2081	20	2400	2077	20	4452	9
Westmorel'd	6195	4853	6041	4706	56	6030	4725	57	6825	3727
Wyoming	1772	1452	1546	1381	32	1551	1388	25	1068	848
York	8826	5545	7196	5701	22	7199	5703	22	11458	1101
Totals	285956	290552	269522	284097	3180	266735	287105	3023	331169	71368
		285956		269522			266735		71368	
Majority		4596		14575			20370		259801	

Long Branch Cottage.

The story of General Grant's Long Branch cottage has never before been told with the detail in which a correspondent of the Chicago *Times* relates it. The narrative dates back, of course, to the time when Hon. Tom Murphy was not collector. At that time a happy thought, one pregnant with profit and honors, came to the aspirant for collectorial place, and he told it to John Hoey and John Chamberlain. All three of these gentlemen owned real estate at the Branch, and for its improvement, its fertilization, so to speak, they entered into a limited copartnership. Murphy's idea was to buy a lot, build a cottage and present the whole to Grant, his acceptance being a foregone conclusion. Murphy was to appear alone in the matter, thus securing for himself the collectorship, while Mr. Hoey would find his profit in the betterment of his property adjoining, and Mr. Chamberlain would reap a golden harvest in the prey which would come to his tiger. Thus it was done, each of the three partners putting in $10,000, and the profit on the speculation has been satisfactory to all concerned. Murphy also gave Porter his cottage, and has definitely located the administration where it is convenient for him, and made his place in the custom house as certain as such things can be. Mr. Hoey is quite satisfied, and John Chamberlain has built a race course. Porter occupies his cottage when at the Branch, and both President and his Secretary are kept well supplied with wine and cigars from Murphy.

WE DO not know that the Democracy have any more reason to be despondent over the result of the Pennsylvania election than the masses of Radicals have. If the laboring men of the State who cling to that party can stand it to be taxed and tariffed, robbed and oppressed, the Democratic laboring men certainly can; if Radical business men whose interests it is to have an economical administration of State affairs and a settled and a prosperous condition of business pursuits, can afford such an uncertain and unsettled state of things as we have been experiencing under Radical rule, Democratic business men can; if Radical tax-payers can afford to have the State Treasury robbed as in the Evans case, the State funds speculated upon by dishonest officials, the interest on the State debt increased and a lot of speculating bankers made rich off of taxes they pay to the Commonwealth, it is altogether likely that Democratic tax-payers can afford it too.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A Sensible Suggestion.

An exchange truthfully remarks: There is much time, labor and expense required to get out the vote every year, on election day. Active Democrats deserve praise for their efforts in this direction. But a much more effective way of accomplishing the object is to get a good Democratic paper in to the house of each voter. We have made inquiry frequently, and find that very few of our subscribers ever miss the election. It is the men who don't take any paper who are the absentees on election day.

More Radical Thieves.

The Washington *Evening Star* says that Hector G. Powell, a clerk in the Second Auditor's office for the last eight years, was arrested there by Deputy United States Marshal Phillips, on Tuesday last, charged with frauds on the Government, in connection with bounty claims. The amount specified is $10,000, but it is rumored that an investigation will show the amount to be over $100,000.

IN the South and West, prominent financiers are again urging that steps be taken to secure a resumption of specie payments.

GRANT is the only President we ever had who appointed to office the men who gave him presents.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holdings Court of Over and Terminer and Sessions of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of December, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 11th day of Sept., in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1871.

LIST OF JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

GRAND JURORS.

Bloom—John Steese, Samuel Jacoby.
Benton—Robert L. F. Colley.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bowman.
Centre—Stephen Hutton.
Centralia—Patrick Killen.
Catawissa—Nathan Heisig.
Franklin—Clinton Mordenthall.
Fishingcreek—Silas McHenry, Levi Bilsbine.
Hemlock—Sylvester Fursel, H. D. McBride.
Locust—Philip Kelly, Simon Knittle.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery.
Madison—Adam Rail, Robert Butler, Thomas J. Sweitzer.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan.
Main—George W. Fisher.
Orange—M. C. Vance.
Pine—Thomas McBride.
Sugarloaf—Cyrus Larish, Ezekiel Cole.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—James Cadman, W. W. Furman, Montgomery S. Williams, Charles Fornwall, Charles Thomas, Lafayette Fuller, J. K. Eyer.
Benton—Jeremiah Stiles, John A. Kline.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Berwick—William Ross.
Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Centre—Thomas Stroupe, Jesse Hoffman, Joseph P. Conner.
Catawissa—Daniel Geiger.
Centralia—Joseph M. Freck.
Conyngham—James Dewey.
Greenwood—A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—Charles H. Detterick, Daniel Neyhard, John Miller, George Wenner.
Locust—George Fetterman.
Madison—Jacob Confer, Albert Girton.
Mifflin—Michael Heller, Joseph O. Winterstein, Eleazer Schweppenheiser.
Montour—Reuben Roach.
Orange—Ellis Bower.
Pine—Luther A. Garman.
Sugarloaf—John Cole, Andrew Hess.
Scott—B. F. Ohnes, John Turner.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—James F. McBride, Judah P. Boone.
Briarcreek—Lemon Mertz, Freas Fowler.
Benton—John Baker, Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Enoch Rittenhouse.
Berwick—Robert Manning.
Catawissa—Joseph Barthlan, John Erwine, Henry J. Miller.
Centre—Samuel Creveling.
Fishingcreek—Wm. W. McCollum.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, J. H. Hosler, M. M. Kline, John P. Kester, Wm. Eyer.
Jackson—Jacob Young, John Jayne, jr.
Locust—Wm. Billig.
Mifflin—David Brown, Lewis Eckrote.
Maine—David Saumsin.
Madison—Solomon Barthart, Wm. B. McBride
Montour—John Wenner, Andrew Clark.
Orange—Benjamin Wertman, Abner Welsh, James Ferguson.
Pine—Jacob Drehlebis.
Scott—Hiram H. Rowe.
Sugarloaf—Amos Hess, James Seward.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of Clemuel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, Columbia county, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of C. E. Brockway in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 24th, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund. W. H. ABBOTT, Auditor.

Nov 3, 71—3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CALEB F. MOORE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb F. Moore, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac A. Dewitt of Rohrsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

ISAAC A. DEWITT, Administrator.

nov3'71—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MILLER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Miller, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Charles Miller, of Locust township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia County, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

CHARLES MILLER, Executor.

nov3'71—6w.

LOOK HERE!

Are you tired of obtaining a living by hard labor? If so, I have for sale A CANAL GROCERY and FEED STORE with dwelling sufficient for three families, in which you can make an easy and comfortable living, and if you try can clear five hundred dollars a year besides. All for the small sum of Two Thousand dollars. Stock and fixtures included, ready for business. Come and see for yourselves or address

B. GARRISON,
Shickshinny,
Luzerne Co., Pa.

nov3'71-2m*

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania cr. relations Patrick Burke and Michael Mulligan vs. Lawrence Curran and Michael Maloney.
Edward McCall et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
George A. Frick vs. Thomas Sterrhouse, Exrs.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. Molleynolds.
Wm. Stackhouse vs. Andrew Frees, Admrs.
L. Herlitz's use vs. B. H. Creveling et. al.
David J. Walter vs. John M. Stackhouse.
A. R. Stewart's use vs. James N. Jones.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover's use vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. L. Campbell.
Peter Hayman's use vs. Jacob Shuffer, Jr.
Brumball & Co. vs. McNinch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Rees vs. Samuel Cressy admr's.

THE COLUMBIAN

Bloomsburg, Friday, Nov. 3, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York. LOR, WEIDERSILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia, Pa., and are authorized to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	10 04 A. M.	3 57 P. M.
Accommodation	8 37 A. M.	6 25 P. M.
Express	6 12 P. M.	10 23 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
6 17 P. M.	10 08 A. M.

M. F. CONNER is authorized to transact any business connected with the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

TEMPERATURE OF OCTOBER, 1871, at Bloomsburg, noted daily three times. Maximum 80° on the 24th., at 2 P. M. Minimum 30° on the 23d, and 30th at 7 A. M. Mean 54½° H. Z.

WE are burning M. J. D. WITHINGTON'S standard White oil, and learn that he keeps a supply on hand at Northumberland. The circular with his name attached, stating he had retired from the oil trade was got up with a view to injure him, and without his knowledge or consent.

FIRE AT ASHLAND.—A severe fire attended with loss of property to the amount of $10,000 and the death of John Cattell, occasioned by the falling of a chimney, visited Ashland on the 21st ult. The sufferers by the fire were James Horsey, Mrs. Patrick Lally, John Collihan and Christian Ruderian. This is another case of fire arising from a defective flue.

BY Divine permission the M. E. Church in Benton, will be dedicated November 12th, Rev. S. Barnes, Presiding Elder, of Danville district, and Rev. S. Creighton of Danville will officiate. Pastors and people of surrounding charges are cordially invited to attend.

G. H. DAY.

OCT. 31, 1871.

THE TRIAL of HENRY WARD, of Towanda, indicted for the murder of his friend and guest W. E. SCHADER, will commence at Tunkhannock on the 6th of November next, before Judge Elwell. MARCY & YOST propose to publish a daily record of the proceedings of Court during the progress of the trial, printed in pamphlet form containing everything pertaining to the case, including the testimony, speeches of counsel and charge of the Judge. Price 50 cents. Address MARCY & YOST, Tunkhannock.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by Catawissa Lodge, No. 308, I. O. of G. T., at a regular session held October 23d, 1871:

WHEREAS, God has seen fit in the dispensation of his all wise Providence to remove from our midst our late Brother WM. J. PRICE; therefore

Resolved, That while we would humbly submit to the will of our kind and unerring Father, who doeth all things well, we cannot but express our sorrow that one so recently full of life and activity has been called from our midst.

Resolved, That this admonishes us to be also ready, knowing that in the midst of life we are in death, and that in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the mother of our deceased Brother in this the hour of her sad bereavement, earnestly praying that she may be abundantly comforted and sustained by the Divine Spirit.

Resolved, That the Lodge attend the funeral of our deceased Brother in a body, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning twenty days, and that the Charter of the Lodge also be draped in mourning for the same length of time.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given the family of our deceased Brother, and that they be published in the *Keystone Good Templar*, and in our county papers.

L. B. KLINE,
H. J. STROUSE,
P. R. BALDY,
Committee.

Catawissa, Oct. 23.

Obiter Dictum--Authority.

To the Editor of the Columbian:

Your correspondent, Mr. F., in the issue of September 28, is pleased to pay me a high compliment, by saying that a certain portion of my communication of September 15, was "ingenious and lawyer-like," though he betrays a strange confusion of thought, for so eminent a member of the Bar, by immediately asking—"but is it *fair?*" Undoubtedly! It is true, there is a class of men, whom by a stretch of professional courtesy, we call *lawyers*, who do not hesitate to stoop to what is *unfair*. But Mr. F. is not of this class; and I trust that he does not regard such conduct as "lawyer-like."

In regard to that "negative proposition," Mr. F. says that I "find it convenient to escape behind the *purely legal defense* that a mere denial is sufficient." "Purely *legal*!" Is it *therefore* wrong? Is it not *legal*, because it is *right?* But it is as much a principle in *logic* as in *law*, that the *onus probandi* rests upon the party on the affirmative side of any proposition. Why, then, should so distinguished a lawyer and logician talk about "escaping behind" this principle? The principle is right; and should govern all logical, as well as all legal investigations.

Mr. F. calls this "negative proposition" *my* "final proposition." A slight mistake; it is *his*, not *mine*. I had said nothing about "orders in the ministry," It was he that framed the proposition—"*That orders in the ministry were never authorized either by Christ or his apostles.*" Now if he will be kind enough to inform me first precisely what he means by the words "*orders* in the ministry," and secondly what *authority* he has for believing that such *were* "authorized" by Christ or his apostles, I will then be ready to attend to the negative side of the question; and in making this suggestion, I do not merely find it convenient to *escape behind*," something, but I invoke a principle, just and right in itself, and which it is illogical and unlawyer-like to ignore.

In regard to what Mr. F. says he presumes was "*intended* to be an *argument*," he adds: "His argument has been frequently advanced, and as frequently *refuted*. It does not need to be again *demolished*." Will Mr. F. please be kind enough to tell us when, where, by whom and *how* it has been *refuted?* If he will, he may certainly be excused from "again demolishing" it. If not, thoughtful readers will be apt to suspect that he is quite mistaken. I do not doubt Mr. F.'s veracity, yet I do not believe the argument has ever been "refuted," or that it ever can be.

Mr. F. says I have tendered to him not one single authority." If not, I am certainly mistaken, I thought I had. I did tender him something which I regard as authority. But he says that I, being a lawyer "know the difference between an *authority* and a mere *obiter dictum*, and that the latter will not answer for the former." I will not say that Mr. F., being a lawyer, "finds it convenient to escape behind the purely legal defense" involved in the distinction between an authority and an *obiter dictum*; because I do not think he has succeeded in making his "escape." I admit that an *obiter dictum* is not *binding* authority; though it is authority of a certain grade, and is often quoted, both from the Bar and from the Bench. Still, if what I have quoted as authority is, in the legal sense of the phrase, a "mere *obiter dictum*," then I admit that it was not adequate authority. My quotations were from the Scriptures. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." The Scriptures are the *Supreme Law* to Christians. Did Mr. F. ever find an *obiter dictum* in the Constitution of the United States, or in an act of Congress?—in any organic law?—or in any legislative enactment? It is, I confess, a new idea that there are *obiter dicta* things incidentally said—in the law itself. It strikes me this is not exactly "lawyer-like."

On mature reflection, I think Mr. F. will take this all back. He will not insist that anything "written by inspiration of God," is a "mere *obiter dictum*" and, therefore, not *authority*. Will he be kind enough to frankly answer me a few questions:

1. Are not the sacred writings, or Scriptures, the *highest* and the *only binding* AUTHORITY in religious matters?

2. Does not the apostle Paul, in these sacred writings, distinctly and repeatedly use the words *Presbuteros* (Elder) and *Episkopos* (Bishop) interchangeably, as two names for the same office? and is not this adequate "*authority*" for this fact? See 1 Timothy 3 and 5: 17; Titus 1: 5, 7; Acts 20: 17, 28.

3. Do not the passages quoted by me, in my former communication, (to wit: Acts 15: 2; 20: 17; 14: 23; and Titus 1: 5;) clearly and distinctly show that there was a plurality of these officers in each church, or local congregation of Christians; and is not this adequate "authority" for this fact.

4. Is there anywhere in the Sacred Writings, the slightest hint that some of these officers possessed, by virtue of this office, greater authority than others; or that any one of them possessed any authority, by virtue of this office, outside the local congregation of which he was one of the Elders or Bishops?

In view of the fact that he has alledged that I have tendered him "not one single authority"—that the expectation that I would support my statements "by some show of authority"—"*has not been realized*,"—I have a right, I think, to *insist* upon an answer to at least the first three of these questions. As to the fourth, and my request for a definition of what he means by "*orders* in the ministry," and his authority for believing that these "orders" have been authorized by Christ or the apostles, of course, he will answer or not, as he may deem *prudent*.

Very respectfully, E. E. ORVIS.

Benton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1871.

Real Helpmate.

There is much good sense and truth in the remarks of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter the history of a man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

—We agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that the administration has a queer way of showing that it is no respecter of persons—Pardoning Bowen, and prosecuting Brigham Young.

MARRIAGES.

HOWK—REICHARD—On October 26th, by Rev. H. Wilson, Mr. Wesley J. Howk, of Berwick, to Miss Harriet Reichard, of Mordansville, Columbia county.

WALTER—RHOADS—On the 31st of October, 1871, by Peter Swank, J. P., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Locust township, Mr. John C. Walter to Miss Mary Rhoads, both of Ketrongo.

RUMBLE—LIEBENBERG.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. FRANCIS RUMBLE to Miss VIOLET LIEBENBERG, both of Ringtown, Pa.

HESS—KLINE—On the 19th of October, 1871, by Henry C. Hess, Esq., Mr. Frederick C. Hess, of Sugarloaf, to Miss Amanda L. Kline, of Fishingcreek, Columbia county.

DEATHS.

STRICKER—In Catawissa, very suddenly, of local paralysis, on the 25th ult., Mrs. Susannah H. Stricker, wife of George Stricker, aged 49 years, 2 months and 5 days.

STRICKER—On the of October, in Catawissa, Mrs. Susan Stricker, aged about 61 years.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	80
Oats, "	60
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed "	8 00
Timothy "	1 50
Butter	28
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

BE GUIDED BY WHAT YOU KNOW.—There is an old proverb which says, "experience is the safest guide." To this guide the sick and ailing naturally turn when casting about for means of relief. They inquire what a medicine has done for others, before they adopt it themselves. Of all the remedies and preventives in use, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters meets the test most triumphantly, and hence its immense popularity and vast sales. The sufferer from indigestion is sure to find some one among his friends who has been cured of that ailment by the famous vegetable stomachic. The victim of fever and ague, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration, or general debility, has only to make inquiry in the neighborhood where he resides in order to discover what this standard restorative has effected in cases similar to his own. In the published testimony to its merits he will find a volume of proofs of its sanitary properties, which it is impossible for his common sense to resist. He tries it, and the effect it produces on his system adds another to the host of witnesses in its favor. Thus, its reputation, founded on facts, not assertions, continually grows and spreads. Charlatans and imposters, some of them mere local tricksters, and others who take a somewhat wider range, attempt to thrust into the hands and down the throats of invalids, their haphazard concoctions, as substitutes for the tonic which for so many years has been a medicinal staple throughout the United States, Spanish America, Canada, and the West Indies, but only succeed to a very limited extent. In this reasoning age, the people, having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline "running after strange gods."

LOCAL NOTICES.

PERSONS having Deeds and Mortgages recorded, lying in this office, will please call and take them out, for reasons not more explained.

W. H. JACOBY,
Recorder.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 3, 1871.

NEW Rochelle, (Lawton) Blackberry vines for sale, $5 per hundred, by JOSEPH GARRISON Bloomsburg, Pa.

A good winter hat for one dollar, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

TOBACCO and SEGARS can be bought at the Mammoth Grocery of J. H. MATZE, at city prices. Quality very superior. Try them.

SINGERS New Family Sewing Machines—ten dollars cash—balance in monthly installments. J. A. DORAN, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. no.30-tf

DON'T forget to see GIRTON'S NEW OYSTER and FISH MARKET on Centre Street, near Clark and Wolf's Store.

You can buy muslin, one yard wide for 12½ cents, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

GIRTON is receiving tub, can and shell OYSTERS almost daily, at his new place on Centre Street, near Clark and Wolf's Store.

R. A. CARMAN of Benton has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the people. 4t*

PERSONS indebted to this office for job printing and advertising are reminded that one per cent. per month is added to all bills that stand over 30 days. n38-tf.

In compliance with the wishes of their many customers Messrs. MORAY & STURDEVANT, the Photographers, have consented to remain a short time longer in Orangeville. Nov 1t

The most complete stock of dress goods, &c., in the county, is to be found at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

WE would advise all that want good Furniture to go to G. W. CORRELL, he has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of Furniture which he will sell cheaper than ever for cash or ready pay. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

THE statements made by dealers in other machines, that they sell New Singer Sewing Machines is not true. The Singer Manufactory supply no machines in Columbia county, except to their authorized agent, J. A. DORAN. no.30-tf

CLARK & WOLF have an assortment of goods now that would be a credit to any town or store in the State. Even their lengthy advertisement can not do justice to the subject. It is well worth the time to call and see the goods and how cheap they can be sold.

A GENERAL assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, wholesale and retail at A. D. WEBB'S Book Store, opposite the Court House. Miscellaneous books, portmonaies, stereoscopic pictures, games, picture-books, blank-books of all kinds, etc., etc. n38-tf.

If you have never been to I. W. HARTMAN'S store in Bloomsburg, you ought to go once.

A NEW and elegant assortment of fall and winter goods has just been received by S. H. MILLER & SON, which they offer at very low prices. Also all articles usually kept in a dry goods store. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach, are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS will do this when all else fails.

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than "*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*" For all diseases of the throat or lungs, it should be used internally and externally.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable styles, and at moderate prices, just received by Miss LIZZIE BARCLAY at her store on Main street, below Market, Bloomsburg. A full line of goods always on hand and all Millenery work done to order. Oct2t63.

INVALIDS ABUSED.—Nothing can be more cruel than to deceive the sick and ailing. Yet to delude them is literally a business. The wisest plan they can pursue is to avail themselves of specifics which have stood the test of time, and are recommended by persons of high social standing, by the medical profession, and by the rational claims to public confidence, put forth in their behalf. Foremost among this class of remedies stand *Boerhaad's German Bitters* and *German Tonic*, the Approved Vegetable Remedies for Dispepsia, General Debility, Liver Complaint and Constipation. Sold by all druggists.

THE best samples of fine sewing done at the late Fair was on the SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. J. ROBBINS and L. J. TAYLOR, transacting business under the firm name of ROBBINS & TAYLOR has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. J. ROBBINS will carry on the business, as heretofore and settle the accounts of the firm.

J. J. ROBBINS,
L. J. TAYLOR,

Bloomsburg, Oct. 27, 1871-3t.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

The Winter Term of this Institution will open

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1871,

and continue eleven weeks. Tuition from $4.00 to $8.00. Instruction given in all the common and higher English branches, together with Latin, Greek, French and German. Good board can be obtained at $3.00 per week, or rooms furnished to those who wish to board themselves. For further particulars address

J. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal, or
Dr. O. A. MEGARGELL, Secretary.

Orangeville, Oct. 27, 1871-1m.

TOWN MAP OF BLOOMSBURG.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Columbia county: In the matter of the town map of Bloomsburg, made by Samuel Neyhard and submitted for correction and approval to said Court.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned Commissioner appointed by the said Court to report the evidence offered by citizens against and in favor of the correctness of said map, together with his opinion in regard to any matter complained of in relation thereto, will attend at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 13th day of November, proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to discharge the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they shall think proper and be heard.

M. E. JACKSON,
Commissioner.

oct27-71-2w

VULCAN WORKS,

DANVILLE PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW,

Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and fencing, also Wrought iron piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.

N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied. oct27-71-ly.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

THE NATION,

Its Rulers and Institutions.

IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

Nothing like it. Strikes everybody as just the book they need. It is an Encyclopedia of the Government. Single pages in it, are of themselves worth the price of the book. *Over 500 pages and only $2.50.* AGENTS Rich Harvest for Canvassers —ladies and gentlemen—farmers, teachers and students. *One agent took 75 orders in a few days, with circular alone, before the book appeared.* $40 a day can be cleared in fair territory. Write at once for Circular and information. NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Cor. 7th and Market Streets, Philadelphia. oct. 6, 71-1y.]

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
GO TO
HENRY YOST,

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 17—tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

IS AT

E. M. KNORR'S

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The County Affords

AT

CASH PRICES

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL,

Come and Examine

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

E. M. KNORR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

September 8 1871-tf.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 17, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South Leave	Leave
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	9.40	1.14	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.18	11.52	2.11	10.35
Kingston } Rt. & W.Barre } C'rs	8.30	12.31	2.33	11.00
Plymouth	8.18	12.23	2.39	
Shickshinny	7.59	12.00	3.08	
Berwick	7.43	11.36	3.34	
Bloom	8.03	11.14	3.57	
Danville		10.70	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after August 6th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.10 A. M., Daily (except Sunday) to Williamsport (or Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

2.50 A. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

1.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via, Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

4.10 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

10.55 A. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1871. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1871.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.55 "
" 9.20 "	Milton,	" 5.30 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.30 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa,	" 4.04 "
" 11.50 "	Ringtown,	" 2.55 "
" 12.21 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.29 "
" 12.34 "	Quakake,	" 2.15 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June,	" 1.45 "
" 1.30 "	"Pine Tamaqua, Pine,	" 12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	" "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	"dine Mauch Chunk, dine"	" 7.05 p. m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
"	New York, R. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.57 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 5.50, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philad. at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.55 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.55 p.m. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., and Allentown at 7.30 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.21 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 9.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia and Intermediate points.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.40 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m., & 1.15 & 4 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 5.00 p.m. connect ing with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 5.30 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 8.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sunday's, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading), leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.45 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 3.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m.' and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ty.

Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20, '69.

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 26, 71—tf

NEW GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

For Every Body.

—:o:—

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS.

SHAWLS

At Last Year's Prices.

NO ADVANCE ON PRINTS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS

IN BLOOMSBURG.

OF

BROWER'S BLOCK,

NEXT TO COURT HOUSE.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
oths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

oct 13'71—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Marr's store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 17'71—ly

NEW GOODS

AT

CLARK & WOLF'S COLUMN.

WHICH ARE NOW IN STORE.

THEY WILL SELL THEM

Low For Cash

OR

PRODUCE.

CLARK & WOLF

HAVE

Reduced the Price on Many of their Spring and Summer Styles of Dress Goods

CALL AND SEE,

Opposite Brown's Hotel

BLOOMSBURG.

We offer a SILK CORDED POPLIN that sold at $1.50 now at $1.35 per yard.

A splendid JAPANESE STRIPE at $1.00 per yard.

A full line of BLACK ALPACA from 30 cents to $1.25 per yard.

Our 85 cent Alpaca can't be beat, our 75 cent Alpaca prime.

And you know our 65 ct. Alpaca is the best in the Market for the money.

A Sixteen bone CORSET at 70 cents.

Our $1.50 Long bone CORSET is worth buying.

Bleached and unbleached MUSLIN, a full stock.

APPLETON A., at 14 cents by the bolt, 15 cents by the yard.

OIL CLOTHS 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.

TEA SETTS of 46 pieces, Iron stone ware at $3.75 per sett.

Our stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c., is full and at the lowest figures.

Our stock of NOTIONS is full and complete.

BOOTS and SHOES, a full line.

CLARK & WOLF are closing out their stock of SHAWLS at reduced prices, many of them at cost.

We carried no stock of FURS over from last season, our present stock is large and all new, and we offer them from $2.50 to $25.00 per set.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKING at $1.05, $1.35, $1.50 and $1.75.

Ladies FRINGED SUITING CLOTH for Polonaises at $2.00 per yard.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbander, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1871,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:

The homesteas farm of the decedent, lying in Franklin township in Columbia county, bounded by lands of J. T. Reeder, lands of Philip Monhardt, lands of Yetter's heirs, lands of Moses Hower, lands of H. J. Reeder, lands of Elias Weaver, lands of Wm. Stoker, lands of John Hower and George Scott and others, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT ACRES

and twenty-nine perches—whereon are erected a large brick dwelling house, a large bank barn, sheds and outhouses, with a large apple and fruit orchard, with a well at house, and a spring, and well at barn, and a second excellent and large spring on south side of the farm. There is on the farm

20 ACRES OF TIMBER.

The property lies three miles from Catawissa, on the public road leading from that place to Elysburg. The neighborhood good and healthy, and the land in an excellent state of cultivation. No more desirable property has been offered for many years.

Also, a lot of timber land—the undivided six-sevenths—adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artly and others. To be disposed of in one peace, or in three lots of about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.

Also, will be offered a tract of land adjoining H. F. Clark, lands of Stocker & Gingles, lands of F. Monhardt and T. Reeder, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, a bank barn, wagon house, a spring house and all other necessary outbuildings.—There is also a spring of excellent water, a good orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about four acres of chestnut timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.

The lands will be offered at the Homestead in the order advertised. The

GRAIN IN THE GROUND

IS RESERVED.

Possession of the timber tract or tracts, immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions.

Stamps and conveyances to be at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers.

O. D. N. ROSTENBADER,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Administrators.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation NISI.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, CLERK.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 20th, 1871—ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will be exposed to sale at the late residence of Daniel Leiby, deceased, in Locust township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage and tract of land situated in Locust township, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania: Beginning at a stone corner of Thomas along the public road by lands of the late Peter Hoffman, north eighty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes east twenty-eight and three-tenth perches to a stone, thence by lands of Layfett Winn, north four degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to a ——, thence by land of Wm. H. Sayer in sight of Ann Lobdale

PREMIUMS AWARDED

AT THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
HELD AT
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
October 11th, 12th and 13th, 1871.

CLASS I—HORSES.

Best pr two in male colts, H Deichmiller.....$ 00
" pair draught horses, Richard Stiker.. 5 00
" pr carriage mares, Samuel Hulday... 5 00
" single carriage mare, Dr W. M. Reber 5 00
" pr colts, 4 years old, Reece Fairman.. 5 00
" pr colts, 3 years old, Isaiah White.... 2 00
" stallion 2 yrs old, Jacob Heller..... 4 00
" horse colt, 18 mo, J. F. Stoker..... 3 00
" horse colt, under 18 mos, Fliegendruch 3 00
" pair mules, A. H Patterson..... 5 00
" single carriage horse, V. Beidleman 5 00
" stallion under 4yrs, J W. McCormick 6 00
" jack, Joseph E. Eves..... 5 00
" mule, 6 mo. old, J. E. Eves..... 3 00
" colt, E. morgan, mare, F. Hagenbuch 4 00
" stallion for all work, Robert Pursel. 7 00
" blooded bay stallion, Jacob Kramer 12 00
" stallion colt, 2 yrs, " 6 00
" horse betw. 3 and 4 y, Reuben Bettas 4 00
" pr. mate colts, Benton Ikeler..... 3 00
" carriage horses, Francis Evans..... 8 00
" horse colt, 1 yr, J. M. White..... 3 00
" horse colt, 2 yrs old, J. K. Fowler.... 3 00
" horse colt, 18 mo. Hiram Thomas... 3 00
" brood mare and colt, A. J. Beagle... 10 00

Superintendent, Eli Mendenhall.

JUDGES—Daniel Morris, Daniel Rambach, John G. Quick John Zaner and Robert Pursel.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Best Devon Calf 7 mo.old Daniel Rambach *Ag*
" Alderney " " " " " *Ag*
" " cow betwen 2 and 3 " $4 00
" " bull betwen " " G.P. Learn 3 00
" " 3 years and upwards " " 6 00
" native heifer betwen 2 and 3 Samuel Ridley..... 3 00
Best yoke steers betwen 2 and 3 Curtin Ridley..... 4 00
Best native bull 2 years old, C. A. Knorr.. 3 00
" heifer grauted 2 year, Nehemiah Reese..... 3 00
Best bull grauted 6 mo old, D. Yocum..... *Ag*
" " 1 year, Reese Fairman... 2 00
" heifer " " " " " *Ag*
" pair twin oxen 2 years old G. B. Hartman..... 5 00
Best bull calf(grade) 3 yrs Abel Thomas.... 10 00
" calf " 1 yr old M. Kline..... 3 00
" dexon heifer betwen 1 and 2 years Geo. W. Sterner..... 3 00
Best (durham) bull 2 yrs old J. Vance..... 10 00
" bull grauted betwen 2 and 3 years Elisha Hagenbuch..... 4 00
Best (durham bull betwen 2 and 3 yrs J. S. Neybart..... 5 00
Best durham cow, W. S. Pursel..... 6 00
" grauted heifer 3 mo old D Yocum..... *Ag*
" cow native 5 yrs old Reuber Rouch.. 4 00
" " grauted 4 yrs old " " 5 00

Superintendent, Cyrus McHenry.
JUDGES—Wm. S. Pursel, Reuben Rouch, Hiram Hess, Chandler Eves.

CLASS III—SWINE.

Best Sow and pigs, D. Yocum.....$6 00
" brood sow, Douglas Hughes..... 5 00
" boar, Wm. McMichael..... 5 00
" fat hogs 6 mos old Wm. McMichael.. 6 00

JUDGES—Reese Fairman, S. H. Hagenbuch.

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

Best buck common, Samuel Hidley..... *Ag*
" southdown buck, J. P Conner.....$5 00
" 8 ewes south down " " 4 00
" cotswald buck Wesley Bowman..... 5 00
" grauted buck, Aaron Kester..... 3 00
" 8 sheep common, H. Dreighmiller.... 3 00
" ewe cotswold W. F. Ikeler..... 4 00
" pair twin lambs 6 mo old saddle wool Simon Sitler..... 2 00

JUDGES.—A. J. Ikeler, Samuel Creveling, Wesley Morris.

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Best pair white leghorn continual layers Judge Kester..... *Ag*
" Raccoon, Francis Ikeler..... 50
" pair chickens, Howard Barnes..... *Ag*
" 4 prs bl'k Spanish chickens, J Palmer *Ag*
" 10 Brahma pootras, } N Richart. 2 00
" Houndon, }
" Cross breed, }
" Trio Brahmas, P. B. Wenner..... *Ag*
" ¼ doz bantams, Jacob Brobst..... *Ag*
" Tame rabbits, (2) Master Geo. Hughes 50
" Carrier dove, John Vanatta..... 50

JUDGES—Clark Merrill, A. M, Kester and S. Barnes.

CLASS VI—GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR

Best ¼ bus. red chaff wheat, F. Rost.... *Ag*
" bush. flaxseed, J. H. Ikeler..... *Ag*
" bush. Norway oats, J. H. Ikeler..... *Ag*
" bush. buckeye oats, John Smith.... *Ag*
2d" bus. gourdseed corn, John Dialy.... *Ag*
" ¼ bus. cloverseed, Clark Merril..... 3 00
2d" bus red wheat, Aaron Kester..... 1 50
" bus rye, Aaron Kester..... 1 50
" black oats, Aaron Kester..... *Ag*
" ¼ bus. timothy seed, Aaron Kester.. *Ag*
" bus. yel gourdseed corn, W. Robison 1 50
" bus white " " *Ag*
" 50 lbs. wheat flour, G. W. Dreisbach 3 00
" 50 lbs buckwheatflour, Exeter Ent.... 3 00
" bus. red wheat, Lewis Girton..... 2 00
" bus. gourd seed corn, S. Hagenbuch. 1 50
" bus. Clinton oats, J. S. Neybart..... *Ag*
" bus white wheat, Elisha Hayman.... 3 00
" bus. Easton snu-corn, T. D. Strouse *Ag*

JUDGES—John Betz, George W. Ikeler, John Cromley.

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.

Best bus. mercer potatoes, C. A. Knorr... 1 00
" bus. Goodrich potatoes, C. A. Knorr 1 00
" bus. Harrison potatoes, C. A. Knorr 1 00
" beans, Mrs. L. E. Whary..... *Ag*
" ¼ doz. heads cabbage, Chas. Foster 1 00
" bus. early rose potatoes, D. Yocum.. *Ag*
" bus. rusty coat " " 50
" bus. monitor " " 50
" bus. peach blow potatoes, J. Kester.. 50
" 2 qts. lima beans, ... 1 00
" bus. Chili potatoes, Jeremiah Hess... 50
" 6 field pumpkins, ... *Ag*
" bus. pinkeye rusty coat pos. J Ikeler 50
" 2 sweet pumpkins, L. B. Ruger..... *Ag*
" bus. colebrook potatoes, H. H. Brown *Ag*
" bus. Andes potatoes, " 50
" bus. strawberry potatoes, " " *Ag*
" bus. onions, S. S. Mattes..... *Ag*
" bus. Breeses No. 4 pos., N. Richart.. 1 00
" lot beets, " *Ag*
" 3 preserved citrons, " *Ag*
" bus. excelsior potatoes, A. P. Young 1 00
" ¼ bus. mangel wertzel, " *Ag*
" bus peach blow potatoes, A. Merrill 1 00
" squash, Mrs. C. Merrill..... *Ag*
" bus. early rose potatoes, J. D. Quick 50
" bus mx'd potatoes from sod " 50
" bus. Creely potatoes, J. J. Robins..... 1 00
" bus. Richardson pos. H. D. Appleman 1 00
" bus. white peach blows " 1 00
" bus. peach blow potatoes, W. C. Richrt 50
" bus. pinkeye potatoes, " "
" bus. early rose potatoes, M. A. Girton "
" bus. pinkeye rusty coats " 50
" bus. goodrich " "
" bus. garnet chili " "
" bus. pink eye rust coats, S. Hagenbuch 50
" bus. potatoes, J. Zailoft..... 50
" soup beans Mrs. E. Hagenbuch *Ag*
" bus. potatoes Prince Albert C. Lee jr. 50
" bus. Pink Eye A. H. Croop 50
" bus. turnips, S. W. Hess..... 1 00
" barrel peach blow potatoes D. Hughes 50
" bus. clevver potatoes J. H. Creveling 1 00
" bus. chili " " 1 00
" 3 bunches white solid celery Joseph Garrison..... 1 00
" 1 peck trophy tomatoes, J. Garrison 1 00
" bus. William potatoes J. H. Creveling 1 00
" bus. garnet chili potatoes J. Garrison 1 00
" ¼ doz. vegetable oysters " 1 00
" 3 kegs plants " 1 00
" bus. early rose potatoes D. Steck.... 1 00
" bus. peerless " 1 00
" ¼ bus. sweet potatoes J. Garrison... 2 00
" bus. potatoes pinkeye russets J. D. Strouse..... 1 00
" bus. peerless potatoes H. C. Barton 50
" 4 squashes, N. P. " *Ag*
" 3 mammoth squashes, weight 21, 80 " "
" 71 lbs each Isaac McKaney " "
" 1 quart butter beans " 1 00
" giant wax beans " "

CLASS VIII—FRUIT.

Superintendent, HENRY ZUPPINGER.
JUDGES—John Daesher.

APPLES.

Best display of apples, P B Wenner.....$2 00
" " looking apples, Mrs Mary Saunders.. 50
" " winter apples, P B Wenner..... 50
" " sweet apples, P B Wenner..... 50
" " flavored apples, Douglass Hughes.... 50

PEARS.

Best display, N. Richart.....$2 00
" " looking, Mrs E Brower..... 50
" " flavored, J M Hess..... 50
" " fall or winter, J S Hagenbuch..... 50
Largest, May E Brower..... 50

PEACHES.

Best display, James Kester.....$1 25
" " flavored, " " 50
" " looking, " " 50
Largest, " " 50

QUINCES.

Largest doz, Mrs E Shipman..... 75
" and nicest doz, Mr Rabb..... 75

GRAPES.

Best display, N Richart.....$2 00
" Concord, N Richart..... 50
" Delaware, P B Wenner..... 50
" Izabella, P B Wenner..... 50

CHESTNUTS.

Best quart, Mrs Benjamin Kistler..... 50

DRIED FRUITS.

Best apples, Mrs Wm Ikeler..... 50
" pears, Joseph Garrison..... 50
" sour cherries, Mrs M Dillon..... 50
" sweet cherries, " " 50
" grapes, Mrs Benj Kistler..... 50
" raspberries, Mrs A Hendershott..... 50
" monthly raspberries, Joseph Garrison 50
" worticherries, Mrs Wm Ikeler..... 50
" black cherries, Mrs Mathilda Johnson 50
" sweet heart " " 50
" prunes, Mrs Emnie Weaver..... 50
" currants, Mrs Mathilda Johnson..... 50

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.

JUDGES—Executive Committee.

Best qt of bl'kb'r'y wine, Mrs M Appleman$1 00
" " grape wine, L B Rupert..... 1 00
" " sherry wine, Mrs M Appleman..... 1 00
" " vinegar, Mrs A Hendershott..... 1 00
" bottle wine 15 yrs old Mrs G W Drehbach..... 1 00

Best cider blossom wine Mrs Mary E Kreamer..... 50
Best qt current wine, John W Kreamer.. 1 00

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best jar preserved blackberries, Mrs M Wynkoop..... 50
Best 2 jars half-peaches canned, Mrs Hattie Moyer..... 50
Best sample yellow plum jelly, Mrs Margaret Appleman..... 50
Best sample tomato butter, Mrs Francis Rost..... 50
" loaf of bread, Mrs. J. H. Ikeler..... 2 00
Best can peach butter, Mrs Benj Sharpless 50
" " plum " " 50
" " golden drop plum butter, Mrs. Benj Sharpless..... 50
Best gold cake, Clara Vandersloe..... 50
" cherry " " 50
Best jar pickled cherries, Mrs Emnice Weaver..... 50
" cst marble cake, Miss J Coleman..... 50
" canned pears, Mrs J Coleman..... 50
" glass tomato jelly, Mrs J Coleman..... 50
" maple sugar, Mrs John Zaner..... 50
" " molasses, Mrs John Zaner..... 50
" sample grape jelly, Mrs C Merrell..... 50
" mince pie, Mrs A Hendershott..... 50
" cocoanut cake, Mrs A Hendershott.... 50
" ham, Mrs A Hendershott..... *Ag*
" spiced watermaucion, Miss M A Robinson..... 50
Best qt apple butter, Mrs Peter Ent..... 50
" " crab apple jelly, Mrs Christman..... 50
" " preserved quinces, Mrs Christman.. 50
" " apple syrup, Mrs Christman..... 50
" " white current jelly, Mrs Mary Christman..... 50
Best corn starch cake, Mrs L A Vandersloe..... 50
" potato do, J H Stocker..... *Disp*
" sorghum, Mrs Mary Saunders..... *Disp*
" patent plough M M Russell..... *Disp*
" patent gate latch Rev John Thomas *Disp*
" advance mowing machine A L Blost. *Disp*
Best hand feed cutter J M Hunsinger..... *Disp*
" american cider mill Turnbach Hess & Co..... *Disp*
Best Peacock hay fork Turnbach Hess & Co *Disp*
" sample iron gothic fence do *Disp*
" " bone dust A J Albertson..... *Ag*
" corn sheller Bloom & Co..... *Disp*
" broom sinker Wm Bahnon..... *Disp*
" American submerged double acting non fricaing force pump Bridgeport manufactory Company..... *Disp*

JUDGES—Henry Deichmiller, Benjamin Kistler.

CLASS XV—STOVES, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, &C.

Superintendent, John Hariman.

Best 1 eclipse cook stove L. E. Whary.. *Disp*
" cooking stove (merry christmas) L Hagenbuch..... 4 00
" 1 parlor stove Isaiah Hagenbuch.... 2 00
" lot earthenware A. C. Rabb..... *Disp*
" 2 tinge sharpies A Hariman..... *Disp*
" 1 umbrella stand " " ..... *Disp*
" variety of tin ware L Hagenbuch... *Disp*
" 1 trunk steam cooking apparatus P. S. Moyer..... *Disp*

JUDGES—S. D. Rimarl, S. A. Wormen.

CLASS XVI—CABINET WARE, SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, &c.

Best 2 ball chairs H. H. Ringler..... 2 00
" 2 sides sole leather P. Christman..... 1 00
" 2 hip skins " " 1 00
" 2 calf skins " " 1 00
" 1 double set team harness C. M. Christman..... *Disp*
" 1 single set team harness C. M. Christman..... *Disp*
" 1 set light double driving harness C. M. Christman..... 4 00
" 1 sett single harness C. M. Christman *Disp*
" sample brick Geo. W. Steiner..... *Disp*
" plain Italian head-stone T. L. Gunton *Disp*
" childs' monument " " *Disp*
" 1 sett bed posts A. Huntzinger..... *Disp*
" ¼ doz brooms Jacob Diefenbach.. *Ag*
" ½ doz red oak shingles *Disp*
" childs dressing bureau Wm. Rabb.. *Disp*
" 1 chair 100 years old made 1771 Benj. Wilson..... *Ag*

Judges—Oscar P. Eft, John Appleman J. Y. Shannon.

CLASS XVII—BEES AND BEEHIVES.

Best swarm bees H. H. Brown..... 5 00
" 2 boxes honey P. B. Wenner..... 1 00

Judges—Peter Jones E. M. Wanlin.

CLASS XIX—TRIALS OF SPEED.

FARMERS TROT.

Clinton Mendenhall 1st purse $25.00; time 3:21½, 3:25 and 3:40½.
J. W. Hillman, 2d purse, $10.00

SPORTING LIST, THURSDAY.

L. M. smith, " Buck skin " 1st purse $50.00 time 2:37, 2:40mnt 2:40.
Robert Dempster, " Simon " 2d purse, $25.00.

FRIDAY.

John Van Vorce, Sorrel Horse " Dan " 1st purse, $100; time 1st heat 2:28, 2d heat 2:29, 3d heat 2:36, 4th heat 2:36, 5th heat 2:36.
Robert Dempster, Bay Horse, " Will " 2d purse, $25.00;

DOUBLE TEAM TROT.

H. Dreefues, Preacher and mate, 1st purse $10.00; time 3:16, 3:00 and 2:58.
C. Cool, Bay mare and mate, 2d purse, $10.00.

SATURDAY'S TROT H O'CLOCK.

L. D. Kromer, Frank Leslie, 1st purse $25.00
S. J. Faus, Don Horse, 2d purse, $5.00.

1 O'CLOCK.

Lemuel Ulman, Bay Horse, 1st purse $25.00.
William Hughes, Bay Horse, 2d purse, $5.00.

W. H. ROONS, *President*.

J. J. BROWER, *Secretary*.

Miscellaneous.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA county from its organization in 1813 to 1871, Compiled and edited by JOHN G. FREEZE. One volume octavo, 500 pages, Cloth $2.50, half library, $3.50, full library $4.00.

Beginning with the early history of the territory comprised within the limits of Columbia and Montour, this volume gives the organization by its original boundaries, its subsequent legislative reductions, and the erection of Montour county. A chapter on the streams and mountains—the date of the erections of the townships and boroughs, and the territory out of which they were formed—the list of the county, comprising the names of the President Judges in the Associate, the Prothonotaries, Registers, Sheriffs and the resident Attorneys of both Columbia and Montour.

It has chapters on Bloomsburg, Danville, Berwick, Catawissa and the smaller towns, Full educational statistics, The Removal Question, and the Vote on it by townships.

The census by townships, including Montour, from 1810 to 1870, the taxables for 1871 and the number of acres of land in each township.

A complete list of the members of Congress, Senate and House, representing Columbia county, with full and various election returns for State and Federal offices by townships.

THE WAR RECORD OF COLUMBIA AND MONTOUR

comprising the muster roll of all the companies and parts of companies recruited therein, the No. of the Regiment, the battles they were engaged in, with numerous items of personal interest. A list of the commissioned men, the names of the conscientious-scruple exempts and the emergency men of September, 1862 and June 1863, being a complete war record of the rebellion.

ALSO

THE INVASION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

the trials of our citizens, the great argument of Judge Black on Military Commissions, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, condemning them. Together with much other curious important, and interesting matter.

GEORGE A. CLARK, of Bloomsburg, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the work; to be paid for on delivery.

aug. 18,71-3m

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The institution heretofore known as the
MADISON ACADEMY,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871,
AS THE
WAVERLY NORMAL SCHOOL
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
PROF. H. D. WALKER, A. M.
THE SCHOOL WILL BE AT ONCE ORGANIZED AS A
NORMAL SCHOOL,
AND THE
COURSE OF STUDY

of its several classes will correspond to the course adopted by the Board of Principals of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State Authorities.

The grade of each class will be definitely fixed; and pupils on entering the School, will be examined, and placed in those classes and studies, they by their ability and attainments, are fitted to pursue.

Students so wishing, and in the judgment of the Principal competent, will be allowed to pursue a Select Course of Study.

PROF. WALKER, and his reputation as an Educator, are too well known to require recommendation from the Board of Trustees; especially in Luzerne County, where he has spent twelve years of his professional life.

For particulars respecting Board, Tuition, Books, &c., Address the Principal, or
NORMAN PHELPS, Esq.,
Secretary of Trustees,
Waverly, Luzerne county, Sept. 20th, 1871-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tv

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS, 133
1115 CHESNUT ST., (Girard Row,)
133 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
(N. E. COR. 8TH AND CHERRY,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer and Dealer of our Four Great Specialties.

Our Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, including 30 to 40 sizes and sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, at the lowest prices.

CORSETS in 127 styles and grades to meet the wants of all, from 40c. to $8.85 per pair, including Thomson's Glove Fitting, Rob't Werly's, J. Beddey's, Mad. Foy's, Mrs. Moody's Misses' and Children's Corsets &c., together with every other desirable make, at prices beyond competition.

PANIER BUSTLES in 53 varieties, from 30c. to $8.00, including Hair Cloth, 75c; Bon Ton, 45c; Nilson, 35c; New Broadway, 68c; Elect, 88c., and every other desirable Bustle at lower prices than at any other parties in the trade.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS in every quality, from the finest to the lowest prices. Tucked and Fancy Muslin skirts, in 22 Varieties, from 75c. to $7.00. Chemises from 45c. to $4.75. Drawers, 62c. to $2.50. Night Dresses, $1.00 to $9.85. Toilet Sacks, 88c. to $6.45. Corset Covers, $1.00 to $5.50. Aprons, Misses' and Children's Under Garments, &c., &c.

We have the largest, best and cheapest lines of the above named goods. Merchants in search of cheaper can save time and money by examining them. Wholesale and Retail.

Oct 23m3.

Sept. 30, 1871.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLE'S BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of those officers.

Miscellaneous.

I. W. NILES,

MUSIC WAREROOMS

A general assortment of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE ALWAYS ON HAND.

VIOLINS,

CONCERTINAS,

FLAGOLETS,

FIFES,

DRUMS,

HARMONICAS, &c.

VIOLIN STRINGS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS. ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

A BETTER ASSORTMENT OF ORGANS THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE TEMPLE ANGELIC ORGAN WHICH HAS THE SWEETEST TONE THAT CAN BE FOUND IN A REED ORGAN.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, Waretoom Main Street, below Market, opposite Corell's furniture warerooms, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug.25'71-ly

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and prompt ness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Colleens,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles a patterns,
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will satisfy purchasers, et 17-tf C. C. MARR.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single lap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and call shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. BOX 297.

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.
Jan'1'71

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Jan 1'871

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
jan 1'71 Espy, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CONSUMPTION,
ITS CURE AND ITS PREVENTIVE,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indispensable, proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, these vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is certain. No philosophy requires no argument. It is self-evidencing, self-convicting.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originated in dyspepsia and a functionally deranged liver. With this condition, the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Hence arises the cough, a distressing result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's potent gifts—the Podophyllin Peltatum. They possess all the blood cleansing, alterative properties of calomel, but differ from calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND,"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and noxious deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a closed valve, is opened. It arouses from torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient realizes the fact that he is getting at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Digestion is now progressing without its previous torments. Digestion neutrizes rankling, and the food is ready to be at last assimilated, more nutritious, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite selects.

Dr. Schenck's greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. Then it is that the relief which Nature cannot be checked, it expects and throws the unpaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of expectoration, it gets rid of them expectoration, and to a very short time the malady is vanquished, the ration throws that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in full possession of health, is again forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was.

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room. They get out in the air as much possible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Every one nearly that gets recently in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their disease is only half-way curable, because they are in the house they must not sit down quietly; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patient must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and a hearty one is positively necessary.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and mental certainty in all others, is fatal. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; continued to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I got hold of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They went through the whole of it, and I felt that it would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery, added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed unusual health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., will be found at their laboratories at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination of their lungs can consult the Doctor with the Respirometer which the Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that as soon as she passes the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the simple sugar which accompanies them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood in quantity follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cleanser of the lungs, is recognized as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Dr. Schenck, Ridgway & Cowden, 607 Arch street Philadelphia, wholesale agents. may 16'71-ly

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL
DR. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Powers.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

They act upon the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES—Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. oct 28'70-tf.

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to as well as myself. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the only one known to me that has the power to reach the worst cases. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents, Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations, see that my private Stamp, which is a positive guarantee of Genuineness, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, bearing the Government impress, is only procured by me by stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the right to use the name of Catarrh Remedy in connection with my Genuine Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

oct28'70-1y. R. V. PIERCE, M. D. 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
5000 WILL BE PAID

To any person producing any Medicine shown equally effectual in the speedy, permanent cure as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—*Used internally only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured more than any other agent created in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. R. Fitler, M. D., late Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1858—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chem